No. 15,320.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1902-SIXTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

# SWEPT BY

# Atlantic City Suffers a \$2,000,000 Loss.

# HOTELS

Firemen From Other Cities · Called On.

# SIX MEN MISSING

BELIEVED THEY PERISHED IN THE BERKLEY HOTEL.

After a Heroic Fight of Five Hours Firemen Finally Had Fire in Control.

By Associated Press ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 3 .- The most disastrous conflagration that ever visited this city raged for five hours today along the beach front for a distance of over three blocks. Eight hotels were either entirely or partially destroyed. A strong scuthwest wind was blowing, and the firemen were unable to cope with the flames. Assistance was asked from Philadelphia and Camden, and the former city sent three engines, the train making the run in fifty-five minutes.

There is an unconfirmed report that six men have lost their lives in the flames. The fire originated in Brady's bath house located on the boardwalk between New York and Kentucky avenues and extended from Illinois avenue to Tennessee avenue, three blocks. The hotels destroyed are: The Windsor, owned by G. Jason Waters; the Berkeley, owned by Bew Bros.; the Stratford, owned by Bew Bros.; the Stickney, owned by Myra G. Stickney; the ton, owned by G. Jason Waters; the Evard, owned by Richard Binder.

The New Holland Hotel on Kentucky avenue and Young's Pier caught and burned fiercely. So far as can be learned no lives have been lost among the guests.

## List of Supposed Dead.

six men who are supposed to have been burned to death are two policemen believed to have been buried in the ruins of the Berkeley Hotel, two firemen and two musicians, members of the Royal Italian Band, who are said to have been in the

Practically all of the burned property was attached to the boardwalk, a frame structure forty feet wide skirting the edge of the ocean and consisting mainly of filmsy wooden stores and bath houses. Fortunately the brisk wind carried the flames away from the section of the city in which the most valuable hotels and cottages are located.

Three Philadelphia fire companies arrived here shortly before 1 o'clock and immediately began an attack on the flames.

Shortly after 1:30 o'clock assistance be gan to arrive by special train from Camden, fifty-six miles distant, and it is expected that six fire engines will be added to the force now fighting the fire. The wind from the west has increased somewhat and is blowing the flames eastward with greater fierceness.

#### Young's iPer Entirely Gone. Young's pier and the marine ball room of

the pier is entirely gone, and the inner portion of the structure is being torn down to save the adjacent properties. At 1 o'clock the fire leaped across Tennessee avenue and threatens the following places with destruction: M. Moyer & Bros.' fancy store, J. Williams' optician store; Caswell's candy factory, L. R. Adams' baths, two fronts; Chong, King & Co., auction store of imported wares; Parisian Diamond Parlors. Victor Fresinger's antique and foreign ware store, John Young's new apartment house. The Dunlop Hotel, the Blue Cavern Cafe. Bleak House and the merry-go-rounds were all in the path of the fire.

The Morris Guards, a local military organization, placed the use of its armory at the disposal of the sufferers. The drill hall room looks like a big storage house. Chief of Police Eldridge ordered out the entire police force to care for property in the streets, and in addition hundreds of citizens volunteered to assist in the work of policing property. Several negroes were arrested for looting property.

Board Walk Burned. As the fire spread along the heach it burned the boardwalk, and this placed the firemen at a disadvantage, as they were compelled to retreat to the beach. In some instances the fire companies were unable to get their hose off the boardwalk, and it was destroyed, thus hampering their efforts still further. The firemen from Philadelphia and Camden pumped water direct from the ocean to the flames wherever this

was practicable. The Luray Hotel had the greatest number of guests, and as this was one of the first places attacked by the flames there were many scenes of excitement as the guests made a hasty exit. Fashionably dressed women helped carry trunks and val'ses, while not a few people who had not yet left

bed ran out on the boardwalk in neglige. In most of the hotels burned there were comparatively few guests, as the crowd of | Congress.

isitors incident to the Easter season had mostly departed. Nevertheless there are a great number of people here, and all of them able to walk watched breathlessly the efforts of the firemen to stay the flames.

Hundreds of citizens helped fight the flames. A number of hotel guests reported the loss of valuable papers, jewelry and baggage, but much of this is expected to be recovered after matters are straightened out. There were no performances on the ocean piers today, as all the visitors and residents turned out to the beach front and adjacent avenue to see the fire.

The firemen and others were in great danger of shocks from live electric wires which fell on the board walk and in the streets. The 'bus men and expressmen reaped a harvest conveying passengers, baggage, furniture and all manner of goods to laces of safety.

At 2:30 p.m. the fire was under control, he firemen having checked it at New York

The estimated loss is \$2,000,000. Washingtonians in Fire-Stricken City. Among the Washingtonians who are soourning in Atlantic City, and who are therefore spectators of the destructive fire there teday are Mr. S. T. G. Morsell, member of the excise board, and Mrs. Morsell, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Madigan.

### MR. McCLELLAN'S POSITION.

Cuban Reciprocity Bill Does Not Go Far Enough for Him.

The first of the minority reports on the Cuban reciprocity bill was filed today by Representative McClellan of New York of the ways and means committee, who argues that the bill gives Cuba much less in the way of relief than she is justly entitled to. He cites the Teller resolution and the Platt amendment as establishing our assurances to Cuba and the world.

Mr. McClellan then reviews the sugar situation in Cuba and this country. He says: "If I am afforded an opportunity when the bill comes before the committee of the whole I shall try to amend it by increasing the rate of reduction so as to make certain not only the control of the Cuban market by us, but also the prosperity of Cuba. I shall also try to amend by striking out the

"Falling to amend, for the reasons here stated I shall vote for the bill."

# HEARD MAJOR JENKINS.

#### House Committee Considers Bill to Put Him on Retired List.

Major Micah Jenkins, a Rough Rider who served in Cuba under Col. Roosevelt, appeared before the House committee on military affairs regarding a bill pending before that committee to place Major Jenkins Luray, owned by Josiah White; the Tarl- on the retired list on account of physical disabilities incurred in the Cuban service. The bill was introduced by Representative Elliott of South Carolina. The committee took no action further than hearing the statements of Major Jenkins. Major Jenkins is the officer who refused to accept a sword from Lieut. Gov. Tillman after arrangements had been canceled by which President Roosevelt was to make the pre-sentation. The friends of the major have His selection would not be objectionable to purchased another sword, which will be President to him at Charleston next week.

# GOV. HEARD'S REPORT.

# Alleged Existence of a Brtish Camp on

the Mississippi. Secretary Hay has received from Gov. Heard of Louisiana the statement referred to in this morning's publications alleging the existence of a British camp at Chalmette, just below New Orleans, on the Mississippi river. The governor's communication is voluminous, comprising statements and affidavits intended to disclose the character of the alleged camp.

It has been referred to the Attorney General, by direction of the President, with a view to securing an opinion on certain legal points involved, and meanwhile it will not be given out for publication, in Washing-

ton at least. While the State Department will not hesitate a moment to make inquiry into the correctness of any such charges preferred by any responsible person, such as the governor of Louisiana, it is believed that it is even now not without ideas of its own as to what is going on at Chalmette. And this knowledge has not shaken the department's original view that the British operations are entirely lawful and that there is no power in the national or state governments to prevent them. So long as the shipments from Chalmette are confined to horses, live stock, fodder and provisions, and the port naval or military expedition, it is held that there is no warrant for interference, even if the supplies are bought directly by the

# THE PRESIDENT INTERESTED.

#### Proposed Improvements at Arsenal Grounds Cutlined to Him.

General Gillespie, chief of engineers, and Col. Black, commanding the engineer school and post at Washington barracks, had an interview with the President this afternoon in regard to the proposed extensive improvements of the post. While out walking the other day the President visited Washington barracks and spent some time admiring its historical surroundings. His visitors today gave him a brief outline of the improvements which it is proposed to make at the reservation.

Estimates for these improvements aggregating \$1,260,000 were recently submitted to Congress by the Secretary of War. Of this amount, \$400,000 was for the erection of the proposed Army War College. The remaining \$860,000 was for the various improvements proposed in the post and en-gineer school. The army appropriation bill, as it passed the House, contained the item of \$400,000 for the War College, but made no provision for the other improve-

ments of the engineer school. A strong effort will be made to have the omitted item of \$860,000 inserted in the bill when it comes before the Senate. Its omission is believed to have been an oversight Without some provision for the engineer school it will have to be at lished at the end of the present fiscal year, and it is not believed that such is the intention of



HOTEL TRAYMORE.

# THE WHITE HOUSE RIVAL TOWNS AT WAR CONTRADICTED BY ALL

Selected.

ARCHBISHOP RYAN ARMED MEN ON GUARD IN HOUSE COMMITTEE

HIS APPOINTMENT AS INDIAN COMMISSIONER URGED.

Large Number of Callers Received Today-New York Pleased With Secretary Shaw.

The outlook is decidedly favorable to the nomination of A. B. Hayes of Ogden, Utah as federal judge of the Cape Nome distrist of Alaska, to fill the vacancy caused by the dismissal of Judge Noyes. It is believed that the nomination to this position will be made within a few days. Senator Kearns of Utah suggested the name of Mr. Hayes and has urged his selection. If the President picks Mr. Hayes the fact will be complimentary to Senator Kearns, who is much liked by Mr. Roosevelt.

There have been many candidates for this position and nearly all of them have been backed by men of strong influence. Senator Pritchard of North Carolina had an available man in Judge Spencer B. Adams of Greensboro', N. C. The President desired to please Senator Pritchard and would have been glad of an opportunity of offering the Alaskan judgship to Judge Adams. He did the next best thing by offering the position of United States attorney of the Cape Nome district to Judge Adams. It is understood that Judge Adams does not want the position, which will be given to some one else. The former United States attorney at Cape Nome was Joseph O. Wood, who was convicted of

conspiracy along with Judge Noyes.

Judge Dillingham of the Yukon district of Alaska is now filling the bench in the Cape Nome district, and may be continued there. If so, the vacancy of the Yukon district would be filled by Mr. Hayes' appointment.

Place for Archbishop Ryan. Representative Burke of Pennsylvania saw the President today to urge the nomination of Archbishop Ryan as a member of the board of Indian commissioners, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Bishop Whittle. 'Ine selection of Archbishop Ryan is urged not only because of his fitness for the position, but because the Catholic Church is in no way represented on the board. The Catholic Church, it is stated, does a great deal of missionary and charitately and the catholic Church. table work among the Indians, probably more than any other denomination. Arch-bishop Ryan is much interested in this work, and is particularly well posted as to

The President is giving the matter consideration. Another name being considered is the man chosen.

# A Good Many Callers

President Roosevelt received a large number of people this morning who had no other desire or object than to shake hands with him. About 170 lady school teachers from Cleveland were received in the east room, and for an hour afterward there were numerous callers who were received in the President's office. Senators Gallinger and Burnham and Representative Sulloway presented some friends from New Hamp-shire. Senator Kearns of Utah, Senator Clapp of Minnesota, Representatives Douglass, Pugsley, Foster, Tessler and others had friends with them who wanted to

shake the President's hands. Representative Boreing of Kentucky presented B. L. D. Guffy, the chief justice of the supreme court of Kentucky. Representative Mondell of Wyoming talked on forest reserve matters with the

# Going West Next Spring.

Col. M. H. Hecht of San Francisco was presented to the President by Representative Kahn of California. Colonel Hecht told the President that the people of the Pacific coast wanted to see him and hoped that he would visit the west soon. The President said he would have been delighted to have gone to the coast this but he could not do so. He intended to pay his visit next spring, after the short session of Congress has adjourned.

They Like Secretary Shaw.

C. C. Shayne, president of the board of trade of New York and of the Furriers' Association of that city, called on the President today to pay his respects and to express the satisfaction of New York business men with the administration of Secretary Shaw of the Treasury. "New York business men are much pleased with Mr. Shaw," said Mr. Shayne. "He is going at everything as if he meant business, and his administration promises to be most satis-Ex-Secretary Cornelius N. Bliss factory.". of New York paid his respects to the President this morning. He will be in Washington until tomorrow afternoon.

The President talked with three of his Cabinet officers-Secretary Hay, Secretary Wilson and Postmaster General Payne.

# Presidential Nominations.

The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate: Captain Edward H. Browne, 1st Infantry, major; Edward J. Bloom, at large, sec-

ond lieutenant of infantry.

Wm. R. Akers, receiver of public moneys at Alliance, Neb.

# THE SITE SELECTED.

#### Rochambeau Statue to Stand in Southwest Corner of Lafayette Park.

The Rochambeau commission, of which Secretary Hay is chairman, has selected the southwest corner of Lafayette park as the site of the statue of the distinguished French marshal. A meeting of the committee on arrangements for the unveiling of the statue May 24 was held at the State Department this morning. This committee consists of Assistant Secretary Peirce of the State Department, 'Col. Bingham, U. S. A., and Commander Raymond Rodgers, U. S. N. Mr. Peirce was elected chairman of the committee and arrangements were made to ascertain which of the descendants of Rochambeau and Lafayette will acgovernment to be present at the unveiling ceremonies. It was decided that the statue of Rochambeau should be placed so as to front to the south, thereby harmonizing with the statue of Lafayette at the southeast corner of the park. Mr. Boeufve, secretary of the French embassy, called on the committee and expressed his desire to aid it in any way in his power.

Change in Ship Commands. Commander G. Blocklinger has been ordered to assume command of the Wheeling. relieving Commander W. W. Kimball, who is ordered to command of the Abarenda as the relief of Captain U. Sebree, who is di-rected to continue his duties as commandant of the Tutulla naval station and as governor of Samoa.

Judge for Cape Nome District Two Suburbs of Chicago Investigation Resumed of Christmas' Statements Claim Water Works.

THE BERWYN FORCES NOW IN POSSESSION.

Cicero Clan Expected to Return With Reinforcements and Effect Recapture.

CHICAGO, April 3,-Armed forces, repesenting two rival suburbs of Chicago, contested for the possession of a water works plant between midnight and dayight today. The plant is situated in the town of Berwyn. This town and the town of Cicero some time ago parted company and became separate municipalities. Possession of the water works immediately became a hotly contested question. Last night the Cicero authorities, represented by three policemen in uniform, took possession of the place. They compelled the engineer and his assistant, both appointees of Berwyn, to perform their work. The Berwyn authorities telegraphed Chicago for help and at midnight four well-armed private detectives arrived. They were sworn in as constables, and warrants were issued for the arrest of the three Cicero policemen The attacking party, headed by Village President E. M. Cole, numbered ten men all armed. They found the place locked

## Carried Fort by Storm.

More reinforcements were sent for, and eight members of the Berwyn fire department responded. Guards were placed at all the windows, and then a piece of timber was secured and the door knocked from its hinges. Only one policeman was found inside, the other two having escaped.

The guard was still on duty this morning.

They said they expected that the Cicero forces would gather additional men and attempt to recapture the plant. Supervisor Linden of Cicero today declared that Presi-dent Cole of Berwyn broke faith over the water works matter. He said it had been agreed that Cicero should control the plant and its revenues till May 1, when the mat-ter should be adjudicated by the courts.

# ROASTS THE FILIPINOS

### GEN. FUNSTON DECLARES THEY ARE BARBARIANS.

Frederick Function was the guest of honor Catholics, and it is possible that he will be at a banquet given last night by the Ohio Society. In response to a toast he said in part:

"After the first three or four months of fighting the Filipinos forsook all civilized methods of fighting and began a guerrilla warfare of a sort unparalleled in history They killed directly or by torture nearly 4,000 of their own countrymen during the years 1900 and 1901, because they would not contribute money to support the insur-

"I know of nearly 400 cases in my own district in which natives were buried alive, and many of these were women and children.

"They committed inconceivable atrocities on American soldiers who fell into their hands. I had the pleasure of capturing and hanging some fiends guilty of this.
"The officers in the insurgent army or dered the assassination of each other in or der to hold their places. Personally I owe a good deal to Aguinaldo, but he told me he had General Luna killed for no other

reason than that he was coming to the front "The Filipinos are absolutely incapable of self-government today, and I do not think the next generation of the race will be.'

# ADVERSE TO CAPT. CROZIER. Senate Committee's Report on Mili-

tary Nominations. The Senate committee on military affairs today authorized favorable reports on the nomination of Col. George L. Gillespie to be chief of engineers and Col. George B. Davis to be judge advocate general, and an unfavorable report on the nomination of Capt. William Crozier to be chief of the bureau of ordnance, all with the rank of origadier general. The reason why an exception was made in Crozier's case is found n the fact that he is charged with being

interested in certain ordnance patents. There was also technical objection to Capt. Crozier's confirmation, the senators who opposed him contending that the lav impliedly, if not explicitly, prohibits the appointment to the position of chief of the ordnance bureau of an officer holding rank below that of lieutenant colonel. There was a sharp division in the committee and some of the members held out strongly for the propriety of the nomination.

### THE COMING CAMPAIGN. Republicans May Bring Headquarters

to New York. A movement is on foot in the republican congressional committee to change the headquarters of the committee from Chicago to New York for the coming campaign. Some of the leading men of the committee think the change is advisable and will urge it when the committee meets next week for reorganization. The choice of headquarters probably will be left to the executive committee, however,

The idea in bringing the headquarters easi is due to the fact that there are a number of close congressional districts in the east and contests will occur in Messachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Mazyland, West Virginia and Ohlo. Another reason put for-ward is that it may be advisable to keep in touch with influential eastern interests and arouse them to the fact that the fight for Congress is being made at their own

# AMENDING THE CODE.

### Two Changes Embodied in Measures Introduced by Mr. Babcock.

Two amendments to the District code were transmitted to Chairman Babcock from the Commissioners and by him intro-duced in the House today. One gives the trial judge in larceny cases, either grand or petit, discretion to order restitution of stolen property in money where the stolen goods have been disposed of.

The other amendment provides a penalty of not less than two or more than twenty years for the abjection or enticement of any female uniter eighteen years of age for immoral purposes, and a penalty of not more than eight years for harboring any person so abducted or enticed.

DENIALS BY ABNER Mckinley, SENATOR LODGE AND OTHERS.

Testimony of Carl Fischer Hansen Regarding Work for Sale of Danish West Indies.

The investigation of charges in connecion with the Danish West Indies negotiaions was resumed today by the House special committee having it in charge. Among those present when the hearing began were Abner McKinley, Col. W. C. Brown, Carl Fischer Hansen and Representative Gardner of New Jersey.

#### Abner McKinley's Denial.

Mr. McKinley was the first witness. He gave his residence as New York, his ousiness that of a lawyer, and in response to Chairman Dalzell's inquiry he said he was a brother of the late President. Asked as to whether he knew Capt. Christmas the witness said he had met him once in the most casual way in the lobby of the Manhattan Hotel, New York. He never held any conference with him of any kind or character.

"Was there any talk of the Danish West Indies?" asked Mr. Dalzell. "None whatever, either remotely or oth

erwise," answered the witness. Mr. McKinley went on to say that he had never mentioned the matter to the President. He had no meeting with Christmas beyond this casual one, when there was nothing except an exchange of the courtesies of the day.

Representative Richardson asked the wit

ess if he knew Mr. Hansen. Mr. McKinley said he had known Hanser for some time, and prior to the casual meeting with Christmas Hansen had desired to retain him in this matter. In reply the witness said he told Mr. Hansen he could have nothing to do with it. Subsequently when he met Christmas they passed the time of day, and that was the end

Mr. Richardson asked if Mr. McKinley ever had any talks with the Seligmans on the subject. Mr. McKinley said he had never had any conversation with them on this transaction or with any one except

#### Hansen, as has been stated. Mr. Gardner's Disclaimer.

Representative Gardner followed with statement disclaiming all knowledge of Christmas except of the most casual character. Some one, he said, had asked per-SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.-General mission to present a lady and gentleman There was a brief meeting and the card left bore the name of Christmas. That was the extent of his acquaintance with Christmas Mr. Gardner said he had taken some interest in the acquisition of the Danish West Indies, and had introduced a bill on the subject. this was before Christmas had made the

Mr. Gardner also disclaimed going over the subject with a Mr. Evans, who had been mentioned in the matter, except in a sidewalk conversation when inquiries were made as to the prospects of a sale of

Mr. Richardson asked if Mr. Gardner knew of the International Press Association. Mr. Gardner said he did: he had been a stockholder in the concern, which at one time represented several New Jersey news

#### papers. Col. Brown Had No Contract. Colonel W. C. Brown testified that he met Christmas once at the Manhattan Hotel in New York. He had no conversation with him at that one meeting, except the usual interchange of courtesies. He had no business relations with him; none was spoken of at that meeting, which

was the only one. To Mr. Richardson's questions. Colonel Brown said he had no contract with Christor Hansen, or any one in connection with the Danish matter.

Hansen Was Christmas' Counsel. Mr. Hansen, the next witness, gave his business as an attorney at New York. He detailed his early acquaintance with Christmas, who told him in 1899 of the movement to sell the Danish Islands to the United States and of Denmark's willingness to pay liberally in case of a sale. Christmas desired Hansen to act as counsel. Mr. Hansen said he called on Abner McKinley and asked him if he would become associate counsel. Mr. McKinley replied that he (Hansen) ought to know that he (McKinley) would not be retained on any negotiation in which the government was concerned. Mr. McKinley told him also of showing a man out of his office who had sought to bring up a question of government appointment in connection with legal business Mr. Hansen said he had urged that the ac quisition of the islands was in line with this government's policy, but Mr. McKinley would have nothing to do with the matter. Later Hansen said he talked with Col Brown and requested him to ask the President if there was any intention of buying the Danish Islands. Col. Brown made th inquiry, the witness said, and was referred by the President to Secretary Hay. Col. Brown returned to New York he Mr Hansen that the United States did intend to buy the islands. Mr. Hansen ther accepted Christmas' proposition, telling him, however, he desired no compensation except to be appointed attorney for Den-

mark later if the negotiations were suc Mr. Hansen then related what Christman had told him of coming to Washington and meeting President McKinley, Secretary Hay and Admiral Bradford, and later of going to Copenhagen with Mr. White, United States secretary of embassy at Lon-

Mr. Hansen also told of a street meeting with one of the Seligmans, who had said Christmas was progressing well with the negotiations. The witness said Christmas had met one of the Seligmans on an ocean steamer, and had then said that if anything came of the negotiations they would be the bankers. Later, Mr. Hansen said, he refused to stand sponsor for Christmas, and he learned from Colonel Brown that the President desired no further dealings with

#### Senator Lodge's Statement. Mr. Hansen yielded temporarily to allow Senator Lodge to make a statement. The

senator said Christmas had spoken to him about the Danish transfer. Mr. Lodge had always taken an interest in the acquisition of the islands. He told Christmas. however, that there was no use of his staying here, as the Danish minister would attend to the negotiations. The senator specifically denied language said to have been used by him, according to the Christ-

Christmas' Letter to Evans.

Resuming his testimony, Mr. Hansen told

sation. Hansen indorsed the contract, the expectation being that Evans would act as consul at Washington, explaining any details that might arise. Later Mr. Hansen said Christmas wrote Richard P. Evans a letter, repudiating all connection with him, in which he said:

in which he said:
"You were introduced to me as a former United States congressman, and as such entitled to the title of 'honorable,' which I

entitled to the title of 'honorable,' which I always took the pains to use.

"You stated to me that you were acting for the administration and that it was in compliance with the wishes of President McKinley and Secretary Hay and for the benefit of my plans that a certain bill was introduced in Congress by Congressman Gardner looking to the purchase of the West Indian islands. You told me further that you were one of the leading spirits in the Associated Press and that as the country demanded the islands you would permit your bureau to express that sentiment. On the basis of all this you succeeded in extorting from me a contract, not to speak of moneys that your co-conspirators have gotten away from me at various times."

Mr. Hansen said the copy of this letter, which he placed in evidence, was in Capt. Christmas' handwriting.

In reply to Mr. Hitt, Hansen said he had never received anything from Christmas and had leaved him town.

never received anything from Christmas and had loaned him \$800 when he was hard up, which had not been repaid.

#### How Christmas Was Bled. There was much laughter and the in-

quiry took a rather ludicrous aspect. as Mr. Hansen told of Christmas' promises to various persons. On one occasion, Mr. Hansen port, which is favorable, is preliminary in said, Christmas met a C. W. Knox in a dining room and told him he had some islands | report of the District Commissioners, which to sell. Mr. Knox said he knew a man who knew Senator Hanna. As a result Christ- report says: mas was to pay Knox \$50,000. In semi-humorous vein. Mr. Hansen told of \$5 being paid on this promise. On another occasion Mr. Hansen related, Christmas met in a saloon one Nelkiney

Walberg, and told him he had "some islands for sale.' Hansen said Walberg replied that was "just in his line." Later, Hansen said, Christmas let Walberg have small sums, \$40, \$25 and \$15. Mr. Hansen said he did not know Walberg. not know Walberg, and knew nothing of his connections with an international press association.

Representative Hitt asked if this was supposed to be the basis for charges affecting the American press. Mr. Hansen said it was; that Christmas' only connection with the press was with this Walberg.

Mr. Hansen also told of a contract with a Mr. Rynert by which the latter was to receive \$10,000 for services as counsel. He produced a recent letter from Christmas, dated March 2, stating that he had offered to make a public declaration that no one in Congress was interested in the sale, and in general repudiating the allegations on which the inquiry is based.

Mr. Richardson's cross-questions sought to develop what services were to be performed for the various contracts. The wit-

ness explained that it was the service of

explaining and assisting along the trans-

#### fer by every legitimate means, and he read from the contracts to show that this was the object. No Congressman Approached.

He stated with emphasis in reply to Mr. Hitt, that from all his knowledge of the subject he was positive that no senator or representative ever had any personal approached, and he made this disclaimer broad enough to cover every one in and out of Congress, excepting the specific cases heretofore cited. At this point the committee took a re-

### cess until 3 p.m. LIKELY TO BE REJECTED. Treaty for Sale of Islands Before

Danish Landsthing. COPENHAGEN, Denmark, April 3.-During an all-day executive session today the landsthing, the upper house, discussed, with no result, the treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West Indian Islands to the United States. The probabilities now are that the landsthing will reject it, un-

less a plebiscite provision is attached. Denmark Repudiates Christmas. COPENHAGEN, April 3.-An official note was issued today formally announcing that the Danish ministry has had no connection

#### with Captain Christmas. The latter applied for an audience, but the premier, Dr. Deuntzer, refused to see him. The premier also refused to receive a copy of Christ-mas' report on the subject of the negotiations for the sale of the Danish West In-

FREE DELIVERY BOXES.

A Committee in Session to Determine Their Character. Under an order recently issued by the Postmaster General a commission composed of the following members-W. E. Annin, chairman; W. B. Gaitree, Marietta, Ohio; A. W. Wills, Nashville, Tenn.; Chas. Lynn, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Marigold, Bridgeport, Conn.-is considering the question of rural free delivery boxes to be used by that service, with a view to making such recommendations as it may have

to offer regarding the same. The first meeting of the committee was held on the 1st of April, and at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning it will examine such models of rural free delivery boxes as may be submitted to it by manufacturers and inventors who may be in the city at that time.

The committee will submit to the Postmaster General such recommendations as it may have to offer, more particularly in reference to following points: First-Should the department continue to designate boxes and require that only such

boxes shall be used on rural delivery Second-Should the department prescribe standard of size and shape, durability and material of construction and permit the erection by patrons of any box which conforms to the conditions laid down? Third-Should the department permit the erection by patrons of any box they may desire to select, without any limitation or

### restriction? WILL RETIRE AT ONCE.

#### The Three Colonels Promoted to Be Brigadier Generals.

It is stated at the War Department that

of the four general officers selected yesterday only one, Major General Hughes, is to be continued in active service. The three others, Generals Burt, De Russy and Sheridan, will be retired immediately after their confirmation. The three vacancies in the list of brigadier generals thus created will be filled by the promotion of three more colonels who have had continuous service during and since the war of the rebellion. who will also be similarly retired at once. How often the process is to be repeated is not yet determined, but it is said that not more than fifteen veterans of the civil war are likely to be advanced and retired in this way. The action of the administration in this matter is based upon the belief that there is but slight prospect at this session of favorable legislation on the administration bill providing for the retirement with increased rank of the veterans of the civil war who are about to close their active service in the army on account of age. The promotion of General Hughes will make no change in his recent assignment to

# The Warren at Manila.

the command of the department of California

of learning later that Christmas had been clothed with authority by Denmark. Christmas wanted him to guarantee a contract of \$50,000 to a Mr. Evans, this amount to some out of Christmas' expected compensions.

The department is advised by cable from ured by the construction of a railroad viaduct, will be left free and open. Every question relating to beauty, dignity and tallon, 15th Infantry, and 353 unassigned infantry recruits.

# FOR NEW UNION DEPOT

'All advertisers certi-

fy to the influence The

Star has on those who

buy. That is the test.

Senate District Committee Submits Report.

## FAVORS THE NEW SITE

STATION WILL BE THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

Report of the District Commissioners. Also Favorable, Will Be Ready in a Few Days.

Senator McMillan, chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia, today submitted to the Senate the committee's report on the bill to provide for a union station in the District of Columbia. The reits nature and is to have added to it the was not ready to accompany it today. The

The bill proposes that the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company shall remove its tracks from the mall and shall unite with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in the construction of a union passenger station on the north side of Massachusetts avenue, at its intersection with Delaware avenue.

The Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company occupies a portion of the mall by virtue of a grant made by the common council and the board of aidermen of the city of Washington, made March 20, 1872. the bill having been passed by a two-thirds vote in each the Senate and the House of Representatives. A station site south of the mall had been granted to the road, but the people living in the neigh-hood strenuously objected to a location near the schools and churches, and leading merchants petitioned Congress for a site convenient to business on Pennsylvania avenue.

During the Fifty-sixth Congress legislation was enacted enlarging the occupation of the railroad in the Mall. This action was taken only after years of effort to obtain the withdrawal of the road from public space, and because of the demand for the elimination of grade crossings and increased facilities for handling the rapidly grow ing traffic. In the adjustment then made the railroad received land in the mall in lieu of the usual cash payment of one-half the cost of track elevation.

## The Present Proposition.

The proposition now is that the United States shall buy, at a fair valuation, this land, on which the railroad has been paying taxes for thirty years, and that the interest in the negotiation, or was ever railroad shall use the money so received as a portion of the expense of building a tunnel and making connections with the pro-

posed union station.

This proposition does not come from the railroads. They are satisfied with their present situation. When the question of improving the District of Columbia was taken up the removal of the railroad tracks from the mail was considered absolutely essential. The mall was laid out to form the great approach to the Capitol, and it is im-possible to conceive any adequate treatment of the capital park system without freeing the mall from the railroad tracks

and station. When this view of the situation was placed before the president of the Pennsylvania railroad, he replied, after very care-ful consideration, while he did not desire any change, yet he realized that if Washington is to have the development of capital city in the true sense of that word the railroad must leave the mail, and he was willing to accept any adjustment that would be fair to the stockholders whose in-

#### terests he represented. Little to Recommend.

From the standpoint of economical raffroad management the proposed union station has little to recommend it. The terminal charges are increased from about 40 cents to about \$1.20 per passenger car, and there will be no corresponding increase in passengers. The Baltimore and Ohio, which does a comparatively small passenger business, would be much better off by keeping to the C street site proposed in existing legislation, especially as the change compels that road to give up its present extensive and well-located freight yards, and purchase city blocks in Eckington.
Yet a station at C street would bring a great commercial structure into close proximity to the Capitol; the approaches

would be narrow and indirect, and Massa-

chusetts avenue would be permanently dis

figured by being bridged by a train shed 800 feet in length. Those ugly features which lead to the removal of the railroad

from the mall would be repeated by the C

street location. Very careful figures have been made in regard to the height at which the station should stand above the present grade of Massachusetts avenue. The architect desired the lowest possible grade; but the Engineer Commissioner of the District has figured that the grade selected (+56.) will result in the smallest amount of damages to property. At the same time, the new grade will allow the grade of North Capitol street to be raised and other like improvements; and the location of the station as proposed will greatly increase prop-erty values in what has long been practi-cally dead territory. The Massachusetts avenue site also benefits the government printing office by removing the car shifting

#### and the consequent dust and smoke Finest in the World.

The new station will be the finest struc ture of its kind in the world. Its length will be 700 feet, which is eight feet eight inches longer than the Capitol Itself; it will be built of white marble, with the interior of masonry; the classical style of architecture will be used, and the building will be so located and designed as to be distinctly subordinate to the Capitol and yet to take rank among the great public structures of the District. The minimum cost of the station has been placed at \$4,000,000, but the total cost will be nearer

The station is arranged for twenty-nine tracks, with room for seven additional tracks, thus providing for an indefinite fu-The public convenience has studied, with the result that persons arriving or departing will be accommodated without loss of time, and a private entrance is provided for use of the President of the United States and for ceremonial occasions. All street car lines will receive and discharge passengers in close proximity to the station, and ample accommodations are provided for bodies of troops and great delegations arriving or depart-ing at inaugural times or when other large gatherings occur at the capital. In a word every provision has been made for a great dignified, convenient, accessible gateway to the capital of the nation.

#### Ideal in Every Respect. At the same time, the occupation of pub-

lic space set apart by Washington to give dignity and beauty to the Capitol will be restored to public uses, and that great thoroughfare, Massachusetts avenue, which under present legislation would be disfig-